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Daily Report

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chad

Belgian Envoy Meets President Deby; Comments

AB2101104592 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] Dispatch from the Presidency: Colonel Idriss Deby, head of state, this morning received in audience Mr. Franz Michulz, Yaounde-based Belgian ambassador to Chad. After the audience, the Belgian diplomat briefed Hassan Guene on his conversation with the president:

[Begin recording] [Michulz] There were several items on the agenda. First, Belgium-Chad bilateral relations: Unfortunately, we have no cooperation accords with Chad, and this is not Chad's fault. It is Belgium which, under a policy of concentration, targets its cooperation assistance on specific countries and which, therefore, does not pursue the policy of signing additional cooperation agreements. But in spite of that, apart from the official cooperation, there is also cooperation with non-governmental organizations [NGOs], or project-specific cooperation. So we discussed cooperation programs through NGOs.

As you are aware, the Belgian group, Medecins Sans Frontieres [MSF], is present and very active in Chad. Our plan is to extend, through MSF, a rural health cooperation project that we are implementing in northern Cameroon—the Sim-Maroua Project—from Maroua northward, toward Kousseri, and eastward. These are programs already started by MSF which will, therefore, work together with Cooperation Belge in Cameroon.

[Guene] Your Excellency, Chad is currently passing through an crucial stage in her history, particularly with the ongoing democratization. What can our country expect from Belgium?

[Michulz] As you may expect, the small Belgian community here in Chad—which I met soon after my arrival—experienced very tough times, just like everyone else for that matter. It was worried about its future here and the political future of the country. I think after my discussions with the head of state that Chad, with the president's assent to power, announced that it was embarking on the multiparty system. Opposition parties are recognized after submitting their bylaws. A free press has been established. I think the signs of democratization are encouraged by the government. The road is long and rough, but I think that you are on the way to attaining a real consensus, through the national conference, regarding open government and democratization. [end recording]

Government Affirms Commitment to Democratic Process

AB1801152792 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 2130 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] Prime Minister Jean Alingue Bawoyeu has just returned to Ndjamenia following a four-day visit to Yaounde, Cameroon, and Abuja, Nigeria. The purpose of the prime minister's visit was to provide clarifications on the recent events in the Lake Chad region.

The Chadian Government has issued a press release on the recent rebel incursions in the west of the country. In the communique, the government reiterates its commitment to carrying through the ongoing democratic process. It, however, deplored the systematic media campaign orchestrated by foreign circles in a bid to (?underrate) the fighting which took place in the west of our country.

The government further pledges its willingness to (?investigate) the events of [words indistinct]. The authorities said (?investigations) will be fair and open, adding that pursuant to this, a list of those who played a part in the Lake Chad events has been published.

Deby, Council Meet on 'Political Situation'

AB2201114492 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 2130 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] The Council of Ministers, along with the executive committee of the Provisional Council of the Republic and the executive committee of the Patriotic Salvation Movement, met 21 January under the chairmanship of the head of state, Colonel Idriss Deby. The Council dwelt at length on the national political situation, bloodied once again by the recent war in the Lake Region.

In an introductory report, the president said he was particularly concerned about social peace, which could be jeopardized despite the democratic process currently under way in our country.

Congo

Further on Military, Political Developments

French High School Suspends Classes

AB2101142592 Paris AFP in French 1336 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Jan (AFP)—The French high school in Brazzaville, which with the primary school form the "Saint Exupery" institution, suspended classes today because of the situation prevailing in the Congolese capital, it was learned from well-informed sources late this morning.

In fact, the institution is located in Baongo district, in the southern part of the city, where Prime Minister

Milongo's supporters live, and where clashes occurred yesterday between Milongo's supporters and paratroopers leaving five dead, according to the minister of interior.

The residence of the French ambassador, also located in the same district, was the target of young pro-Milongo demonstrators who threw stones into the garden of the riverside residence, informed sources also disclosed. No glass was broken, but a signboard on the wall of the residence was removed and destroyed.

The French community in Brazzaville includes about 6,000 persons with 2,500 living in Brazzaville while other Western countries are represented by a few hundred persons. No special arrangements have been made as yet for their protection.

Tanks Take Up Positions in Brazzaville

*AB2101161292 Paris AFP in French 1448 GMT
21 Jan 92*

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Jan (AFP)—Early this afternoon five tanks took positions on the OAU Avenue in the Baongo district where since early this morning several thousand of the prime minister's followers have gathered, an AFP correspondent noted. The Army has been asking for the prime minister's removal.

Shortly before the tank maneuvers, the Congolese Armed Forces High Command issued a radio broadcast warning against "any gathering and public disturbance," saying that it will resort to "force" to restore order in the districts where demonstrations against the Army were taking place.

The tanks were ordered in place near Brazzaville's main market while several thousands demonstrators gathered nearby on the OAU Avenue awaiting Prime Minister Andre Milongo's arrival. He has been holding talks with the chairman of the High Council of the Republic (HCR—the transitional legislative body), Monsignor Kombo, since 1230 at Friendship Palace, the official residence of the speaker of parliament.

In their radio broadcast message titled "No. 4," the soldiers denounced "dishonest politicians" who called on their followers to erect barricades in Baongo and Makelekele, two Brazzaville districts where the premier's supporters have staged demonstrations.

The High Command has called on these politicians to have the barricades removed from public roads and "bring their followers to reason." It also reaffirmed its determination to avoid "any clash" as "no gathering will be tolerated as of the broadcasting of this communique," the message concluded.

On the other hand, yesterday morning, the head of the government, it was learned from sources close to the party coalition which supports him, recorded a message "of appeasement" for the radio. He reportedly requested, before any discussion, that it be broadcast on

radio and television. The soldiers, who have been occupying the broadcast houses since 19 January, opposed the request, according to the same sources.

Milongo, HCR Head Said To Meet 21 Jan

*AB2101151592 Paris AFP in French 1439 GMT
21 Jan 92*

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Jan (AFP)—Congolese Prime Minister Andre Milongo and Monsignor Kombo, speaker of the High Council of the Republic [HCR], the interim parliament, have been meeting since 1230 at Friendship Palace, the official residence of the speaker. The two men are expected to discuss the possible resignation of the government as demanded by the Armed Forces High Command, a reliable source disclosed.

In another development, there was uncertainty late this morning about a meeting between the executive body of the HCR and the Congolese Government, which was to have taken place at Congress Palace at 1200. The meeting failed to get under way because government members did not turn up at the palace, observers noted. Antiriot units took up positions around Congress Palace to ward off any adverse development while inside the building soldiers of the Motorized Infantry provided security.

The HCR was also expected to meet in the evening to examine the present situation in Brazzaville. According to a member of the council, the HCR is divided on the position to adopt. He further pointed out that if no consensus was reached the Army could "dissolve" all the institutions to forestall "any mayhem."

Milongo Absent From HCR Meeting

*AB2101180292 Paris AFP in French 1712 GMT
21 Jan 92*

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Jan (AFP)—Congolese Prime Minister Andre Milongo did not show up this afternoon at the scheduled meeting with the High Council of the Republic [HCR] to examine the crisis between the government and the Armed Forces, informed sources in Brazzaville report.

A fresh meeting is expected to be organized tomorrow morning but, according to one of the prime minister's close associates, participation in this new meeting is not "certain." The prime minister is reported to be demanding the broadcasting on state media of a communique calling on his supporters to be calm, which has so far been turned down by the soldiers who occupy the media buildings.

The HCR bureau waited two hours for Mr. Milongo's arrival. Only five out of the 27 cabinet ministers were present at Congress Palace.

Mr. Milongo, according to one of his supporters, had prior to this meeting demanded the publication of this

message calling on his supporters "not to yield to provocation." The publication of the message by radio is said to have been banned by the Armed Forces, which still occupies the radio and television buildings.

HCR's Kombo Assails Political Parties

*AB2101183592 Paris AFP in French 1745 GMT
21 Jan 92*

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Jan (AFP)—Monsignor Ernest Kombo, the chairman of the Higher Council of the Republic [HCR], late this afternoon accused several political parties of organizing disturbances "out of fear of elections," it was learned from informed sources in Brazzaville.

Addressing the HCR bureau after the cancellation of the meeting with the prime minister, the head of the supreme political organ denounced the organizers of demonstrations in support of Mr. Milongo, which have been going on since this morning in the Baongo district.

These public gatherings, he said, "are the handiwork of politicians who fear elections and who know that they will not win." According to Mgr. Kombo, these men "rely on their tribal base" to "block the transition and maintain power."

The deliberations of this public meeting, which, contrary to practice, were not carried by radio, took place in a very "tense" atmosphere," a council member disclosed, for, according to him, several of them had been "shocked" by the government's refusal to show up.

Another meeting has been slated for tomorrow afternoon, for according to the HCR's vice chairman, Mr. Jean Michel Bokamba Yangouma, the Council ought "to publicly debate the current situation." The confrontation between Mr. Milongo and the HCR has implications that deserve to be examined closely, he said.

President Appeals for 'Speedy Solution'

*AB2201112792 Paris AFP in English 1109 GMT
22 Jan 92*

[Text] Brazzaville, Jan 22 (AFP)—Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on Wednesday expressed fears of a possible new Army takeover and appealed for a "speedy solution" to the Armed Forces mutiny which he said posed a threat to the democratic process.

Nguesso, in a first reaction to the week-old crisis, said he was "following the situation with concern."

Sources close to the presidency said Sassou-Nguesso was afraid that if the situation were allowed to degenerate, "this might lead the Army to overthrow the transitional institutions" set up to pave the way to a return to parliamentary democracy.

Reliable sources said the president had been on the phone several times to Msgr. Ernest Kombo, president of the transitional legislature, the High Council of the Republic (HCR).

The HCR was expected to meet on Wednesday morning, but it was far from clear whether the beleaguered Prime Minister Andre Milongo would attend. He failed to turn up at a special HCR meeting called to discuss the crisis on Tuesday.

The Army mutineers are calling for the ouster of Milongo who was elected as head of the transitional government by a national conference on political reforms last year. The conference stripped Sassou-Nguesso of most of his powers.

TV Reporters Said To Refuse To Work

*EA2201115492 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0500 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] There is still a continuing political deadlock in Brazzaville, Congo. The High Council of the Republic [HCR]—the provisional parliament set up by the national conference—has said no to [word indistinct] the claims of the military. The HCR does not [word indistinct] to appoint a new prime minister. [passage omitted]

The Congolese military has not yet reacted but it is still feared that it might decide finally to (?obstruct) the path of democracy marked out by the people of the country last year during a sovereign national conference. For his part, Prime Minister Andre Milongo has reaffirmed his (?refusal) to resign at the end of his 48-hour eclipse. The head of the Congolese Government yesterday met the Council of Ministers [words indistinct]. It is worth recalling that clashes between the Army and those supporting the prime minister resulted in (?seven) deaths at the beginning of the week.

Meanwhile, the radio and television continue to be besieged by the military who forbade the broadcasting of a message from the prime minister to the nation. The military have also forbidden journalists to film or process information which is objective and relates to the military's bid for power. In particular, demonstrations in favor of Mr. Milongo are forbidden. Congolese reporters are, therefore, working now as genuine hostages, which does not prevent them from using the tight margin of maneuver and freedom still left to them. For example, they are refusing to present TV news bulletins. The democratic process implemented by the national conference is thus [words indistinct] in Congo.

Milongo 'Expected' at Meeting With HCR

*AB2201125592 Paris AFP in French 1102 GMT
22 Jan 92*

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Jan (AFP)—Congolese Prime Minister Andre Milongo, is expected to report late this morning with his government before the High Council of the Republic [HCR], the transitional legislative body, to

discuss the dispute which has been raging for one week between him and the Army High Command, informed sources disclosed in Brazzaville. Yesterday, a meeting was scheduled between Prime Minister Milongo and the HCR but the prime minister did not attend the meeting.

An imposing security arrangement has been set up around Congress Palace, where the meeting is scheduled to take place. Only authorized persons are allowed to enter the building. Armored vehicles are stationed around the palace, and a police anti-riot squad is stationed nearby.

The rest of the city is calm. Shops are open and traffic is normal. The Army has continued to occupy the radio and television premises since 19 January. Television reporters have interrupted their work since yesterday to protest the Army presence.

A plenary session of the HCR is scheduled for this afternoon. The HCR, the transitional legislative body before elections, comprises 143 persons elected during the national conference and can, through a vote of no confidence, decide on the departure of the government.

Milongo, Supporters Head for Meeting

AB2201135592 Paris AFP in French 1228 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Jan (AFP)—Congolese Prime Minister Andre Milongo, escorted by thousands of his supporters, has gone to Congress Palace where a meeting between the government and the High Council of the Republic [HCR], the transitional legislative body, is scheduled to take place, it was noted in Brazzaville early this afternoon.

Leaving his residence, situated 5 km south of Brazzaville, Mr. Milongo headed toward Congress Palace where all members of his government have been waiting since 0900 GMT. The escort, however, was blocked at about 10 meters from Congress Palace by anti-riot police and by members of the Mechanized Infantry Regiment. Mr. Milongo's motorcade, which was in the middle of the crowd, was not given access into the palace, because his supporters wanted to accompany him into the palace. The meeting which should have taken place at 0900 GMT had not yet begun by early afternoon.

Congolese Foreign Minister Jean Blaise Kololo tried in vain to disperse the demonstrators, but the supporters, most of whom live in Bacongo and Makele-kele, chanted hostile slogans to the Armed Forces: "They can kill us," they chanted in chorus. Soldiers fired warning shots in the air to disperse the demonstrators. The meeting which is to start later than envisaged will enable the government and HCR to find a "peaceful" solution to the crisis between the Army and the government.

The Army is asking for the resignation of Mr. Milongo. According to a government source, a compromise could be reached whereby the prime minister would dismiss

Secretary of State for Defense Michel Gangou, one of the major demands of the Armed Forces.

HCR-Government Meeting Not Held

*AB2201140092 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 1335 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Text] The meeting between the High Council of the Republic [HCR] bureau and the government which was scheduled to take place this morning was not held. Prime Minister Andre Milongo and other Cabinet members left the Congress Center with the people who had accompanied the government delegation, for security reasons.

It will be recalled that the meeting was aimed at finding ways and means of ending the current political and military crisis in the country.

Zaire

Reportage on Political Events, Developments

Nguza Meets With Mobutu 20 Jan, Comments

*LD2101144192 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1230 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] Following yesterday's private meeting between Mr. Nguza Karl-I-Bond and President Mobutu, the prime minister told national radio and television journalists about the various issues discussed during the meeting. Here is an excerpt of this interview with Mr. Nguza Karl-I-Bond.

[Begin recording] [Nguza, in progress] ... answer by the head of state in four points:

First, the head of state recorded the decision by the organizing authority and found it fully justified. To begin with, I would like to point out to the public that following the order creating, organizing, and calling the sovereign national conference, the prime minister is the organizing authority. The head of state wanted to place himself above the sovereign national conference; that is to say, above the debates within the sovereign national conference, leaving this task to the prime minister who is the organizing authority. Therefore I deemed it necessary to make the decision made yesterday. I informed President Mobutu, and I am just giving you his reaction, his first reaction—that he formally recorded the decision of the organizing authority and found it fully justified.

Second, the head of state expressed his concern about the violent acts inside the country, in particular in Fungurume in Shaba region, from where, as you know, I come. Some have attributed malicious intentions to me: I denounce them strongly. How could I, as prime minister, organize the kind of deed which I condemn myself? If I agreed to become prime minister, it was precisely to see a peaceful transition, to avoid violent acts, and so I cannot accept them today. Because of what has happened

in the country, the head of state called on the government to take all necessary steps to preserve public order so that calm, tranquillity, peace, and stability may prevail throughout the national territory. I recorded this formally and I will call a meeting of the government tomorrow, Tuesday, at 1000. I will then be able fully to inform government members of the head of state's reaction and also of the whole situation which has developed in recent days. In this way, all of us in the government will be able to take all necessary measures to deal with the situation.

The third reaction of the head of state was to call on the people—and this is where I address the people, the Zairian people—to all of us, to remove tribal and xenophobic feelings from our minds, for the sake of the national interest, so as to be able to preserve national unity, the unity of our country. I told the head of state that I fully shared this opinion.

The fourth reaction of the head of state concerns the political and democratic future of our country. To begin with, he wants the democratic process to be irreversible, so he is calling on the prime minister, the government, all politicians from all sides, and all other leading figures in our country to reflect deeply on the ways and means of allowing us and our people to fulfill our destiny. [end recording]

BBC Reports on Situation in Kinshasa

AB2101205592 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 21 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A storm of protests continues to surround the suspension of Zaire's national conference by Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond last Sunday [19 January]. Yesterday there were barricades in the streets of Kinshasa. Today there appears to have been a major battle between the security forces, and supporters of the conference, and the opposition Sacred Union outside the conference venue. From Kinshasa, Bosongo Boyeme telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] This morning the forces of law and order dispersed the crowd of demonstrators and members of the national conference protesting outside People's Palace against Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond's decision to suspend the meeting. The soldiers threw tear gas canisters and fired into the air, and also roughed up some Sacred Union sympathizers, who were trying to force open the gates of the building.

A number of opposition leaders, notably (Kumbi Ki Lutete), president of the National Association for Democracy in the Republic, were arrested. A young woman of about 20 years of age was also the victim of the security forces' aggression.

Meanwhile, the president of the national conference, Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo Pasinya, rejected the prime minister's accusations, although he confirmed that the conference has canceled two of the government's decisions.

For Monsignor Monsengwo, the government had presented a travesty of the facts, attributing to the conference intentions it did not have. He said the government has reacted prematurely without talking directly to the conference bureau.

For its part, the Sacred Union has called for the capital to be made a ghost town on the 23rd and 24th of this month if the national conference is not allowed to reconvene. The Sacred Union also commented that it was for the Supreme Court to decide constitutional questions, not the prime minister. [end recording]

Spokesman Condemns Foreign Reaction

LD2101222492 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1900 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Statement by Kitenge Yezu, minister of communications and government spokesman, in the studio—live]

[Excerpts] As announced yesterday during his interview with the press, the prime minister chaired an extraordinary cabinet meeting today, Tuesday 21 January, 1992. The meeting had a single item on the agenda, a report on the political situation in the country. [passage omitted]

Following the prime minister's report to the cabinet on the audience granted to him by the head of state, the cabinet congratulated the prime minister on his courage and the soundness of his political views and expressed its solidarity with him.

Any well-informed observer of Zairian political life will note that since 24 April 1990 much ink and breath have been devoted to discussing the concept of democracy and everybody speaks on behalf of the people whose interests they claim to defend. The government, for its part, considers that only the people, who hold power through free and democratic elections, are entitled to designate their own representatives. That is the reason that the government has accepted the idea put forward by the prime minister during his statement to the press on Monday, 20 January 1992, of seeing early legislative elections organized under the supervision of international observers with a view toward guaranteeing reliability, neutrality, and transparency in the conduct of the poll. The government is convinced that if a national consensus emerges around this principle, after consultations with all the political and socioprofessional trends and sensibilities, the organization of elections will permit a calming of emotions and spirits insofar as the elected representatives of tomorrow will be accepted by all as the legitimate representatives of the people and in whom everybody will be able to have confidence, respecting the democratic process. If this is the will of the

majority of the active forces of the nation, the government extends a hand to all sons and daughters who are inspired by the ideal of democracy and who love national concord and peace with a view toward permitting frank and open discussion in the well-understood higher interest of all.

Following the decision announced by the prime minister to suspend the proceedings of the national conference until further notice, various reactions have been registered from certain foreign countries. While respecting those countries' freedom of opinion, the government of the Republic owes it to itself to remind them of the five principles of peaceful coexistence enshrined in the Vienna Convention which recommends the equality and sovereignty of states, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, the duty of discretion in the conduct of diplomatic affairs.

The government of the Republic recalls on this occasion that in accordance with the aforementioned Vienna Convention, Zaire is an independent country and it intends to remain so. In this capacity, it does not accept that its policy on the conduct of state affairs should be effected by or dictated under the watchful eye of others. [passage omitted]

Moreover, applying the rule of reciprocity—one of the sacrosanct principles in international relations—the government draws the attention of representatives of diplomatic missions and international organizations present in Zaire that the Ministries of External Relations and

International Cooperation remain the compulsory channel for their relations with the country's authorities and administrative offices. Thank you.

Soldiers Block Antigovernment Demonstrators

*AB2201i20592 Paris AFP in French 1122 GMT
22 Jan 92*

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Jan (AFP)—Soldiers this morning prevented leaders of the Sacred Union, a grouping of several opposition parties and their supporters, from reaching People's Palace, the seat of the national conference, to protest the suspension of the deliberations of the national conference by the government on 19 January. One of the Union leaders, Mr. Kiro Kimathe, vice president of the Federalist Christian Democracy, was brutally arrested by armed soldiers who jumped out of a minibus and forced him into the vehicle, which then quickly drove away. An AFP reporter was also arrested briefly by the same soldiers.

Shortly after this incident, which took place around 1030, the top leaders of the Sacred Union led by Etienne Tshisekedi, president of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, showed up at one of the palace entries, surrounded by several hundred Sacred Union supporters whose number kept increasing. They were blocked by the soldiers, some of whom were riding on trucks, and who indulged in acts of intimidation against the demonstrators. They almost crushed Mr. Tshisekedi in the process.

De Klerk To Visit Europe; To Meet With Major
MB2101202792 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 2000 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] The State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, is to visit several countries in Central and Western Europe in early February. This was confirmed today by the minister of foreign affairs.

Mr. de Klerk will also be visiting Britain where he will meet Prime Minister John Major.

De Beer Comments on Meeting of Codesa Groups
MB2201064992 Johannesburg SABA in English
1614 GMT 20 Jan 92

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 20 SABA—The first meeting of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa's [Codesa] five working groups on Monday achieved what it set out to do, though progress was slow.

"This was really a very good day", Dr Zach de Beer, the chairman on Monday of the Codesa Daily Management Committee [DMC], and leader of the DP [Democratic Party] delegation, told a media conference after the day's proceedings.

About 420 delegates and advisers of Codesa's 19 participants attended the first meeting of the working groups at the World Trade Centre, outside Johannesburg.

"It went slowly but then these are people who have never met each other before," Dr de Beer said.

It was a process of trust-building, which Dr de Beer said he had witnessed in all five working groups.

"That really gives me something of a thrill. I think we're literally busy building a nation."

The purpose of Monday's meeting was to get the working groups off the ground, and up and running, he said. They were more concerned with targets than firm time periods. "That was achieved and I am satisfied with what's been done."

Substantive matters would be dealt with when the working groups met again on February 6.

Each working group, made up of 38 delegates and 38 advisers, elected a steering committee—three chose eight members and the other two chose nine members.

The steering committees are responsible for finding the chairmen for meetings.

"The principle will be that the chair will rotate, but not necessarily at every meeting," Dr de Beer said. "It will rotate at sensible intervals."

The issue of chairmen for the working groups, because of its sensitive nature, had threatened to become an

obstacle at Monday's meeting. This was resolved though by the DMC, which met before the working groups, and suggested the steering committee concept, which would be responsible for choosing the chairmen.

It was still the intention to hold Codesa II at the end of March, but it depended largely on the progress within the five working groups, Dr de Beer said.

It had first been proposed to spend two days a week in working group meetings, but it was decided against this because of the workload of delegates, particularly MPs. It was agreed instead to meet every Monday at the World Trade Centre.

Delegates at Monday's meeting generally felt that Codesa II would most likely be held in the first part of April when they expected the working groups would have made substantive progress in their workings.

The media was not happy to hear from delegates that they had been instructed not to talk to the press, as designated people on the DMC were responsible for that.

Mr Joe Slovo, SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] chairman and SACP delegate, did comment though: "Serious business has started. It was a good day".

The DMC, which met again after the day's proceedings had ended, "is essentially the servant of the working groups", Dr de Beer told the media. "We on the DMC are there to make sure that workable arrangements exist."

He stressed that the DMC was "not the boss" of the working groups.

"The Management Committee is in a sense the boss of the working groups... They must report to a plenary session of Codesa—what is being referred to as Codesa II."

King: Zulu Role Essential in Shaping Future
MB1901165792 Johannesburg SABA in English
1623 GMT 19 Jan 92

[Text] Durban Jan 19 SABA—Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini has called for an end to what he terms "tragic attempts" by the ANC [African National Congress] and the government to author a new South Africa without the participation of the Zulu people.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports the king was speaking at the official opening of Isandlwana Reserve, in the Nquthu District in northern Natal.

King Goodwill said East European countries had failed because the reality of indigenous ethnic and cultural groupings were ignored.

Joint speaker kwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the Isandlwana Battlefield was the a most historic site for the Zulu people. There could have been no reshaping of SA [South Africa] in the 19th century

without Zulu involvement, in much the same way that there would be no shaping of a new South Africa without the Zulus, he said.

Mr Buthelezi appealed to the private sector to develop the Isandlwana site into a tourist facility. The importance of establishing tourist facilities in black areas could not be over stressed, he said.

The Isandlwana centre is a joint venture between the kwaZulu Monuments Council, kwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources and the local Amangwe-Buthanani Tribal Authority.

It is located at the site of the Battle of Isandlwana, where the British Army was defeated by the Zulus in 1879.

The colourful occasion was attended by, among others, members of the kwaZulu cabinet and prominent Natalians.

ANC Details People's Parliament Campaign Events

MB2201082892 Johannesburg SAPA in: English
0552 GMT 22 Jan 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress: "People's Campaign"]

[Text] The Peoples' Parliament is the largest campaign that the ANC [African National Congress] has organised in the western Cape since it was unbanned. The Peoples' Parliament will be held on the Grand Parade, Cape Town, starting at 10:30am. The ANC is convinced that the turnout at the Peoples' Parliament will be massive.

The following are some of the processes that have occurred in organising the campaign.

In its largest ever media blitz, the ANC has distributed 500, 000 pamphlets in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa advertising the Peoples' Parliament. 15,000 posters have also been distributed.

A wide range of organisations have been consulted, asked to assist with the organisation of the Peoples' Parliament as well as been invited to attend the event. These organisations include: COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and its affiliates, SACP [South African Communist Party], Webta [Western Cape Black Taxi Association], Lagunya, Western Cape Civic Association, Cahac [expansion unknown], Western Province Council of Churches, Muslim Judicial Council, Muslim Students' Association, IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa], SACTU [South African Congress of Trade Unions], NECC [National Education Coordination Committee], COSAS [Congress of South African Students], CTPA [Cape Teachers Professional Association], Nadel [National Association of Democratic Lawyers] and others.

Last week twenty three forums of ANC activists in the peninsula, addressed by members of the ANC National

Executive Committee and members of the regional executive, were held. Forums were also held as far a field as Atlantis, Worcester, Montague and Beaufort West.

Mass rallies addressed by ANC leaders have been held in a wide range of areas. 4 mini rallies were held in Khayelitsha on the past weekend.

A meeting of the chief marshals, who will be responsible for maintaining the discipline, order and the security of the event, was held on Sunday. Over 1,000 marshals will be present at the People's Parliament.

The SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio services have refused to carry ANC advertisement for the Peoples' Parliament. The ANC condemns the continued refusal of the SABC to open its airwaves to the ANC.

Harassment of ANC activists:

At least four ANC activists have been arrested in the past three days while distributing media for the Peoples' Parliament.

Events still to take place in preparation for Peoples' Parliament:

The ANC is planning the following events to be held between Tuesday 21 January and the Peoples' Parliament on the 24th January. Tuesday 21 January 1992.

6.00 pm Lusaka High School, Khayelitsha. Rally to be addressed by Ronnie Kasrils, Popo Molefe and Tony Yengeni. 6.00 pm Albertina Sisulu, Khayelitsha. Rally to be addressed by Ebrahim Ebrahim and Popo Molefe of the ANC National Executive Committee. 6.00 pm Good Hope College, Khanya Park, Khayelitsha. Rally to be addressed by Allan Boesak and Ronnie Kasrils. 6.30 pm Malezo High School, Khayelitsha. Rally to be addressed by Steve Tshwete, Ronnie Kasrils and Tony Yengeni.

Tokyo Consulate-General Upgraded to Embassy

MB1301064492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0458 GMT 13 Jan 92

[Text] Pretoria Jan 13 SAPA—The minister of foreign affairs has announced that the South African Consulate-General in Tokyo will become the South African Embassy with immediate effect.

In a statement on Monday, Foreign Minister Roelof Botha said this is as [as received] a result of the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between this country and Japan.

A similar change in status will be effected in respect of the Japanese Consulate-General in Pretoria, Mr Botha said.

Japan re-established diplomatic relations with South Africa on Monday, with letters exchanged between the SA [South African] foreign minister [and] Japan's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Mr Michio Watanabe.

A statement issued by Mr Watanabe in Pretoria said Japan decided to resume diplomatic relations because of the positive developments in South Africa towards establishing democratic institutions, and particularly the start of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) in December last year.

The statement said Japan would strengthen further its engagement with South Africa to help bring about the early establishment of a democratic and free South Africa, and that it would work to develop stable relations with a new South Africa.

Government Welcomes Lifting of Sanctions by Canada

*MB2201162892 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Text] The government has welcomed the lifting of Canadian sanctions against South Africa. An official notice, expected to be published next week, will allow Canadian companies to export strategic goods to South Africa, such as computers, aircraft, and telecommunications equipment.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha says the development is an important further step towards the normalization of trade relations between South Africa and Canada.

ANC Criticizes European Bank Loans to Government

*MB2101153592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1217 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress (ANC): "ANC Press Statement on the Eurobond Issue"]

[Text] ANC Press Statement on the Eurobond Issue—In gross violation of the financial and investment sanctions in force against South Africa, and disregarding the United Nations resolutions in this regard, the European banks have once again provided fresh loans to the South African Government. This relates to the 250-m ECU (315-m US dollars) five-year bond issue lead managed by the French bank, Paribas, and the Swiss Banking Corporation. This follows a 400-m Duetschemark bond issue in September 1991.

What is significant about these borrowings is the onerous interest rate charges they carry, representing a heavy burden on the South African economy and the people of this country. The ECU bond is for five years, and was launched at ten and three-eighths per cent, and is selling at par. This is some 3 per cent higher than straight market rates of interest.

It is clear that the South African regime remains bent on course of curbing the economic options of a future democratic government through the imposition of a costly burden of indebtedness on the economy.

We also learn that Transnet [public transportation company], the parastatal agency concerned with managing

public sector transport, plans to issue an equity-linked financial instrument to foreign subscribers which has the possibility of providing investors with a rate of return of as high as 25 per cent.

The ANC must once again remind foreign banks and investors of the continuing validity of the economic, and in particular financial, sanctions against South Africa. The process towards eliminating apartheid and instituting a democratic government has by no means been completed.

Moreover, we are bound to declare, once again, that a democratic government will carefully assess its obligations to service and take responsibility for debts contracted by the South African Government and its various agencies prior to the formation of an interim government and the formal request for the lifting of economic sanctions by such a government.

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PO Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 21 January, 1992

PAC's Alexander on U.S. 'Short-Sighted' Strategy

*MB1801073992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2215 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 17 SAPA—The US Government had opted for an "unwise and short-sighted diplomatic strategy" of taking sides rather than a neutral stance on matters of transition in South Africa, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Secretary General Benny Alexander said in a statement in Johannesburg on Friday.

He was commenting on media reports that the US Government was planning a diplomatic offensive against the PAC because of its absence at the Convention for a Democratic SA [South Africa—Codesa] and its armed struggle against the SA Police.

Mr Alexander said the PAC had subsequently phoned US Ambassador Mr William Swing and asked him to confirm or deny the correctness of the reports, but was told the US Government did not conduct its diplomacy in newspaper articles.

He said Mr Swing stated, however, that the reports were in great part accurate, and apologised for failing to inform the PAC "at our earlier meeting of the decision of the US Government to take diplomatic steps to isolate and pressurise the PAC".

According to Mr Alexander, Mr Swing had suggested the source of the media article might be one of the independent African governments.

"The PAC has a clear right to consult with various African or other governments on its position, namely that only a democratically elected constituent assembly is the appropriate constitution-making forum for our

country and that Codesa is incapable of bringing about such a constituent assembly in that it is unrepresentative and cannot deliver the main objective of the oppressed in this country," Mr Alexander said.

"For the US Government to seek to isolate and pressurise the PAC for holding these views is undemocratic and flies in the face of the constitutional history of the US.

"The US Constitution was fashioned by an assembly of duly mandated delegates. Codesa is not such a forum and can, therefore, not be supported by the oppressed people in this country.

"As the gloss of the opening ceremonies of Codesa fades, more people are expressing their opposition to Codesa and no matter what support the US used to give to Codesa, the oppressed and exploited people of this country will ultimately be the deciding factor."

He said it was "furthermore noteworthy" that the US Government condemned APLA (Azanian People's Liberation Army) activities in relation to the police "who harassed and killed ordinary people", while the same US Administration offered financial assistance to organisations directly responsible and involved in the so-called "black-on-black violence against ordinary civilians".

"Moreover, the US continues to sponsor civil war in some of the Frontline States, whilst depriving the PAC of support to build its political structures."

Mr Alexander said that in response to the US offer to use persuasion in a meeting with the PAC, it was clear the US Government had failed to arrange a meeting between PAC President Clarence Makwetu and President Bush, while Mr Bush was "all too eager to meet with Inkatha, the ANC [African National Congress] and even the regime—this in spite of the frequent visits of the PAC president to the United States".

Bophuthatswana Rejects ANC Application for Rally

*MB2201075592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0728 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[By Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Pretoria Jan 22 SAPA—The Bophuthatswana government has turned down an application for an African National Congress [ANC] rally in Mabopane, north of Pretoria, ahead of an anticipated meeting between the two parties' leaders.

The homeland has confirmed in a letter that President Lucas Mangope and ANC boss Nelson Mandela are scheduled to meet at a yet to be decided date and venue.

In the letter, signed by State Affairs Minister Rowan Cronje and Police Commissioner P. J. Seleke on behalf of Mr Mangope, the homeland informed the pretoria sub-region of the ANC the latter could not be allowed to hold a rally at the Odi Stadium in Mabopane.

The letter read: "I regret to have to inform you that organisation(s) or parties who are engaged in political activity in Bophuthatswana are required to register as political parties.

"It has been agreed by President Mangope and Mr Mandela that a meeting between the two of them, is to be held in the immediate future in order to discuss matters of mutual interest/concern".

The letter also "respectfully and sincerely" requested the sub-region to postpone the application until the meeting.

Mr Thabo Mbeki, head of the ANC's Foreign Affairs Department, is reportedly involved in facilitating the meeting.

BSP Leader Warns of Long 'Struggle' for Whites

*MB2101153492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1159 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 21 SAPA—A drawn-out freedom struggle such as that fought by the Jews and the Irish would be the only way out for white right wingers when they became "politically irrelevant" under a new constitution, according to Boerestaat [Boer Homeland] Party [BSP] leader Robert van Tonder.

Mr van Tonder said in a statement on Tuesday the government did not realise that its promise of a majority government and its one-man-one-vote dispensation was a terminal threat to the continued existence of the Boers.

"If you chase people against a wall they will fight, not because it's about 'rightness' but because they want to exist. As long as the government refuses to recognise the right of the Boer republics, the fight will continue."

He said the Boer leaders would stand by their "freedom fighters" and support them.

"They (fighting activists) are already fighting what we will have to fight within a year or two, that is a military war, because under the new constitution the entire right-wing will not be able to gain five per cent of the seats in the Cape parliament.

"In other words, we will become completely irrelevant politically and the only way out is going to be a drawn-out freedom struggle such as the Irish and the Jews have had to fight for centuries," Mr van Tonder said.

Angola

UNITA Group To Monitor Multiparty Meeting

*MB2001124492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[Text] In a communique just in, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola says it has created a working commission to monitor the Multiparty Meeting. The communique does not say how the monitoring will be carried out.

National Air Force Marks 16th Anniversary

*MB2101201992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] The Angolan Air Force marks the 16th anniversary of its establishment today. The central ceremony was [words indistinct] by Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale who said the establishment of a new army will transform the present People's Air force of Angola-Air Defense [words indistinct] peace.

[Begin Pedale recording] The peace achieved by our people should be consolidated so that children of the same fatherland should no longer resort to armed confrontation and the unnecessary shedding of more blood. [end recording]

Mozambique

Peace Talks Resume in Rome Amid 'Optimism'

*MB2101195092 London BBC World Service in English
1855 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[From the "African News" Program]

[Text] The Government of Mozambique and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels have resumed peace talks in Rome under the mediation of the Italian Government and the Catholic Church.

The delegations were led by the transport minister, Mr. Armando Guebuza, and Renamo's head of foreign relations, Mr. Raul Domingos.

Correspondents say the new round of negotiations aimed at reaching an agreement on how to hold national elections began in an atmosphere of optimism.

The Italian representative at the talks, Mr. Mario Raffelli, was quoted as saying a settlement could be reached within two or three months.

Renamo Counterproposes Electoral Law

*MB2201161492 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, presented a counterproposal to that of the Italian mediators on the electoral law when the ninth round of talks, which were suspended in December, resumed yesterday. The Portuguese news agency, LUSA, quotes Renamo delegation leader Raul Domingos as saying that the counterproposal is to strengthen that presented by the mediators in order to avoid what he described as ambiguity in its interpretation.

LUSA cited Raul Domingos as saying Renamo's proposal for the discussion of Protocol No. 3 on the electoral law, strengthens aspects related to freedom of the press, association, meetings, and speech. It also provides for the social reintegration of refugees and war-displaced people, and defines guarantees of the election process in Mozambique through a group of UN observers in order to, according to Raul Domingos, facilitate and supervise the electoral process.

The initial session of this second part of the ninth round of talks took place at the Italian Foreign Ministry Building in (Madonna), and proceeded afterwards in the Saint Egidio Community.

Joint Security Body With RSA Meets in Maputo

*MB2101192592 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] The Mozambican-South African Joint Security Commission met in Maputo today. No details have been given on the meeting. The delegations were led by Army Commanders Tobias Dai of Mozambique and George Meiring of South Africa.

Namibia

Reportage on Visit by PRC Foreign Minister

Visits SWAPO Headquarters

*MB2101100592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0854 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 21 SAPA—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen opened his two-day visit to Namibia on Tuesday with a call at the ruling South-West Africa People's Organisation [SWAPO] headquarters in Windhoek.

Mr Qian said although the relationship between China and Namibia was new, China's relationship with SWAPO went back several decades.

President Sam Nujoma, as president of SWAPO, visited China eight times during the 30-year struggle for Namibian independence, Mr Qian said.

"We are pleased to have this opportunity to pay a call on our old comrade in arms as well as to have a look at the developments in this newly-born state," he said.

Mr Qian arrived in Namibia on Monday night on the last leg of a six-nation African tour.

The Chinese delegation is to meet Prime Minister Hage Geingob and Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, and senior officials later on Tuesday.

Mr Gurirab is to host a dinner for Mr Qian on Tuesday night.

Wednesday's programme includes a courtesy call on President Sam Nujoma and a speech by Mr Qian on China's foreign policy and view on the new international political and economic order.

Comments on RSA Developments

*MB2101184892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1753 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek Jan 21 SAPA—With support from the international community South Africa would make further headway in rooting out apartheid, Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister Qian Qicheng said in Windhoek on Tuesday.

"It is thanks to the struggle of the South African people progress has been registered in that country," Mr Qian told journalists before a meeting with Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob.

"I hope the South African regime will also press ahead with the reforms they have introduced," he said, adding he was sure these would lead to an united, democratic South Africa.

Mr Qian, who is on a two-day visit—his first—to Namibia said while there were no governmental relations between China and South Africa, the two countries had agreed to set up non-governmental bodies in each others countries.

China would soon establish a centre for South African studies in Pretoria, Mr Qian said.

"South Africa on its part will set up a non-governmental body in Beijing," he added. "The purpose of this is to enhance each side's understanding of each other".

Mr Qian said while the vast distance between China and the southern African region had not been conducive to

developing economic relations, he believed the new situation developing and the new wave of cooperation that was unfolding could make it possible.

The high-level Chinese delegation arrived in Windhoek on Monday night on the last leg of an African tour that has included Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Ivory Coast and Ghana.

On Tuesday morning Mr Qian's party met the ruling South West Africa People's Organisation [SWAPO] secretary-general, Mr Moses Garoeb, and Central Committee members.

China and SWAPO have had relations dating back several decades.

After lunch Mr Qian held talks on bilateral issues with Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and senior officials. Later in the afternoon he met Prime Minister Hage Geingob for another round of discussions.

Mr Gurirab is hosting a dinner for the Chinese delegation on Tuesday night.

Wednesday's programme includes a courtesy call by Mr Qian on President Sam Nujoma followed by a lecture on China's foreign policy and view on the new international political and economic order.

The visiting delegation is scheduled to leave Namibia on Wednesday night.

Zambia

Vice President Returns After Treatment in RSA

*MB2101192292 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1500 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] Zambian Vice President Levy Mwanawasa has paid tribute to what he referred to as the excellent medical care he received in South Africa [RSA] for injuries sustained in a traffic accident in Lusaka in December last year.

Addressing newsmen at Lusaka International Airport on his arrival from South Africa, Mr. Mwanawasa said that although he was still in some pain, his mind was very clear and that he was fit to resume his duties.

Mr. Mwanawasa, his wife, and daughter were met at the airport by several cabinet ministers and other top government officials.

An inquiry is under way to establish the causes of the accident, in which an aid to Mr. Mwanawasa was killed.

Ghana

PRC Foreign Minister Qian Arrives on Visit

AB1701095092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 0700 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] A 10-member Chinese Government delegation, led by the foreign minister, Mr. Qian Qichen, arrived in Accra last night for a two-day official visit to Ghana. The delegation was met on arrival by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah. Mr. Qian said the visit is aimed at discussing bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The delegation will also exchange views on developments from the international scene and the situation in Africa.

He said China attaches great importance to her relations with Ghana because Ghana was among the first African countries to establish diplomatic relations with her. The delegation, which is on a five-nation African tour, has already been to Mali, Guinea, Senegal, and Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast].

Meets With Foreign Minister Asamoah

AB1801142692 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] The Chinese delegation currently visiting Ghana today held talks in Accra with Dr. Obed Asamoah. The discussions centered on bilateral, African, and international issues.

On African affairs, Dr. Asamoah declared Ghana's support for the Commonwealth decision that sanctions against South Africa should be lifted gradually and said Ghanaians and South Africans can now visit each other's country. It is also now possible for Ghana and South Africa to establish air links. Dr. Asamoah, however, said Ghana will not have trade links with South Africa until majority rule is attained there.

On the Liberian crisis, he explained that Ghana and other West African states intervened within the context of the Economic Community of West African States' charter, adding that Ghana is proud of being part of the action aimed at restoring peace in the country. On forms of government in Africa, Dr. Asamoah said that Africa has special problems and forcing foreign models on her could be disastrous. He said the move by some countries to link aid to human rights is putting African countries in danger of losing their independence.

On Sino-Ghanaian relations, Dr. Asamoah expressed satisfaction with the level of cooperation, adding that it is a good example of South-South cooperation. He asked for Chinese assistance in the establishment of a teaching hospital for traditional medicine.

The Chinese foreign minister, Mr. Qian, who is leading the delegation, said that his country attaches great importance to its relations with Africa and will always seek the interests of Africans. He said that instead of the

West linking democracy and human rights to aid, they should help provide more food and shelter for Africa. Present was the deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Mohamed ibn Chambas.

Meets With PNDC's Rawlings

AB1801114092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has received a message from the Chinese president, Mr. Yang Shangkun. The message was delivered by the country's foreign minister, Mr. Qian Qichen, at the Castle, Osu. The contents of the message were not disclosed. Mr. Qian, who is on a three-day visit to Ghana, also held talks with Chairman Rawlings. Present were PNDC member Mr. P.V. Obeng; the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah; and his deputy, Dr. Mohamed ibn Chambas.

The discussions centered on Sino-Ghanaian cooperation, the collapse of socialism in Eastern Europe, and its repercussions on developing countries. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said the demise of socialism in Eastern Europe makes it imperative for Third World countries to cooperate in order to survive. He said such cooperation should be backed by action, adding that the only way Third World countries can maintain their dignity is to close their ranks and cooperate more seriously. Chairman Rawlings paid tribute to China as a giant among developing countries prepared to defend her independence and honor and said Beijing owes it a duty to assist other Third World countries.

Mr. Obeng, who is also chairman of the committee of secretaries, expressed government's gratitude for China's economic assistance to Ghana since the launching of the economic recovery program. Mr. Obeng briefed the foreign minister on the program for a return to constitutional rule and appealed to China to offer assistance.

Mr. Qian, who is leading a delegation on a six-nation African tour, stressed the need for South-South cooperation to ensure the impact of developing countries on the changing world. He described Ghana-China relations as cordial and stressed that they should be strengthened further.

Kumasi University Closed Amid 'State of Anarchy'

AB1101142092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 0700 GMT 11 Jan 92

[Text] The University of Science and Technology in Kumasi has been closed down with immediate effect in order to protect life and property on the campus. This follows a state of anarchy created by a section of the student body on the campus, including the boycott of lectures and threats to kidnap some members of staff and their families. A statement issued in Kumasi last night by the registrar said a chaotic situation created by a vigilante group of students since Tuesday [7 January] has

resulted in a general state of panic and insecurity on campus, to a degree that makes it impossible to carry on normal academic work.

The pro-vice chancellor, Professor. R.T. Ansah-Asamoah, acting on the mandate of the executive of the academic board and on behalf of the university council, has therefore decided to close down the university. All students are required to check out from their halls of residence by 1200 noon today, and foreign students are to report to their hall masters for further directives.

The statement recalled that during the university's matriculation ceremony last November, a group of students violently disrupted the ceremony, destroyed property, and caused serious bodily injury to the students. The university authorities identified 26 students as participants in the violent action and served them with letters to appear before a disciplinary committee to answer charges against them. However, the statement said, on Tuesday, 7 January, the student leaders gave notice to the authorities that they intended to go on a demonstration to protest against the action by the university authorities. They also gave notice that they were boycotting lectures for that day to underscore their protest. They gave the authorities up to Thursday, 9 January to withdraw the letters. The statement said when the authorities did not yield to the students' demands, the leaders and the vigilante group responded by ordering a continued boycott.

Meanwhile, the university authorities have reacted to news reports that Professor Kutin-Siaw of the university died last Wednesday [8 January] as a result of heart attack suffered from intimidation and threats from the students. The authorities said the professor's death is not in any way connected with the events on the campus.

Guinea

PRC Foreign Minister Comments on Visit

AB1401173092 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 0645 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] PRC-Guinea health cooperation was discussed in Conakry by the PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. It is an area which demands the presence of PRC doctors in Guinea. Qian Qichen, who left for Dakar yesterday, signed an interest-free loan agreement in the sum of 5 billion Guinean francs with the authorities. He left Conakry with several other cooperation projects. Qian Qichen speaks about his visit to and activities in Guinea:

[Begin recording in Mandarin fading into French translation] I think that this visit is positive in all aspects: in the strengthening of mutual development, the pursuance of bilateral cooperation, and the prospects of going beyond the relations between our two countries. Mutual cooperation will be adapted to the current situation in our two countries. That is to say that the companies and the enterprises themselves now have greater autonomy. We therefore hope that they can make direct contacts and sign commercial and economic cooperation agreements. The role of the two governments will be to promote and help them to achieve this goal. [end recording]

Nigeria

Babangida Meets Chadian Premier, Border To Open

AB1701193092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] The Federal Government will soon reopen Nigeria's border with Chad and take appropriate steps to reinforce security in the area. The border was originally closed to prevent the infiltration of armed rebels into Chad through Nigeria.

President Ibrahim Babangida announced this today in Abuja when he received the Chadian prime minister, Mr. Jean Alingue Bawoyeu. General Babangida regretted the hardship brought on the Chadian economy by the closure of the border and explained that the decision was aimed at helping in the restoration of peace and stability in Chad. He pledged that the Federal Government will continue to actively discourage Chadians seeking to destabilize their country from Nigerian territory, adding that Nigeria fully sympathized with the peaceful and democratic aspiration of President Idriss Deby.

President Babangida welcomed the Chadian Government's call for the reinforcement of existing mutual security pacts with Nigeria. He said he would direct that necessary action be taken on the matter. He said that in his capacity as the OAU chairman, he will continue to solicit international understanding and support for the Chadian Government.

The Chadian prime minister had earlier briefed General Babangida on the recent situation in the country, especially with regard to the insurgents operating from the Lake Chad area.

Mr. Bawoyeu solicited Nigeria's support and assistance in containing the insurgents and thanked Nigeria for her solidarity, understanding, and friendship.

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